NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1872.

THE CORPSE IN THE LAKE. PATE OF A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG GIRL NEAR LAKE MAHOPAC.

FORTIETH YEAR.

Returning from the Marriage of her Married Lover's Brother-A Woman's Voice Crying for Help-The Empty Boat on the Lake-Was it a Murder or a Suicide?

The clear and placid waters of Lake Magriganics have received a victim. Embowered in a sleepy valley of the Yorktown Highlands, this pretty pond of forty acres has never within the memory of man, until three weeks ago, been the watery grave of a human being. On the easterly side of the lake is the business centre of Jefferson Valley, once called Sleepy Hollowlong before Irving wrote his ghastly tales of headless Hessian horsemen. Jefferson Valley is about two miles long by a mile across, and contains some twenty homesteads, inhabited by thriving and thrifty farmers, and the quota of business and tradesmen indispensable to a country settlement. On the Jefferson Valley road, which runs parallel with Lake Magriganics, er, as tourists have christened it. Lake Osceola. are situated the village hotel, the village grocery store, the village blacksmith shop, and several dwelling houses. Further up on the hill these are more dwelling houses.

JULIA DINGEE AND HER LOVER.

For some three weeks past the people of the valley and of the whole surrounding country, from Peekskill to Lake Mahopac, and from Carmel to Yorktown, have been in a state of excite-ment over the mysterious fate of Julia Dingee, late a resident of Jefferson Valley. Julia was the daughter of Roswell Dingee, a hard-working and respectable old man, living in a house on the brow of the hill which overlooks the southorly side of Lake Osceola. Julia was a pretty, bright, and lively gir, of seventeen, with fair fea-tures, blue eyes, and dark-brown hair. She was noted for her neatness of dress, her pleasant manners, and her unfailing cheerfulness. Until within a few months she had been going to school. Last summer she made the acquaintance of a married man, one Charles S. Benjamin, who had for some time been separated from his wife. She met Benjamin at a party, and a casual acquaintance ripened into an attachment of the warmest kind. B niamin does not bear a good good-looking, and more careful than most labor-ing men about the quality of his clothes and the shine of his boots. He won the young girl's heart, but his advances were regarded with no favor by Julia's parents. One Williams, a big, uncouth, double-fisted young farmer, was paying attentions to Julia. Though Williams is not as handsome as Benjamin, he belongs to a de-cent family, and old Mr. Dingee thought that he would make a much more desirable son-in-law.

AN ATTEMPTED ELOPEMENT.

As Mr. Dingee would not permit his daughter to correspond with Benjamin, Julia sent her letters in care of a Mrs. Ophelia Purdy and a Mrs. Outhouse. They met at various places by appointment, and in the latter part of Septem-

Saturday and went to the weedding with Charles. Charles Benjamin was stopping at the house of his mother and stepfather. Mrs. and Mr. Leverlidge, on Crum Fond road, about a mile and a half from Jefferson Valley. There Julia stayed on Saturday night. At the wedding the minister smiled blandly on Julia and Charles, of course not knowing that the latter was a married man, and remarked that he could as well marry two as one. Julia replied with a smile that she was not quite ready yet.

Between 6 and 7 on Sunday evening Benjamir and Julia left Leveridge's, and after that all is mystery. Julia Dingee was never again seen alive by human eye, ave that of Charles S. Benjamin. From Leveridge's house to Dingee's, by the Crum Pond and Jefferson Valley roads, the distance is about two miles and a half. The Crum Pond road joins the Jefferson Valley road near the Crawford bridge, east of the villace, and he Valley road is well travelled, especially on Surday evenings, when persons are going to and returning from Shrub Oak church. Benjamin has said repeatedly that he and Julia walked slowly along, occupying some three hours in going from Leveridge's to Dingee's, that they has said repeatedly that he and Julia walked slowly along, occupying some three hours in going from Levelidges to Dingee's, that they saw no one whom he could remember on the road, and that he parted from Julia about 9 s'clock aboutsix rods from her father's house on the hill. Dingee's family—the father was absent, working for a neighbor—assert that Julia never entered the house that night, and their statement is corroborated by the fact that no tracks could be found next day in the soft and anfrequented by road leading to their house. Bea des. Mr. Hermann Petersen, Watson Dingee, prother of Julia, and others, who were on the Jederson Valley road that evening, swear that they saw neither Benjamin nor Julia Dingee. Watson went up and down the road several limes looking for his sister.

what Gilbert Darrow, who keeps the grocery store on the Valley road, above Dillingham's landing, was aroused from his sleep by cries of "Murder." from the direction of the lake. Jumving from his bed, he raised a window on the west side of his house, and again heard the cry of 'Murder!" He shout d: "What is the matter?" A female voice replied, "What is the matter?" A female voice replied, and then came the gurgling sound of strangulation. Mr. Edward B. Odell, who was going to his work, and was about forty rods from the lake, also heard the cry for help and the bark of a dog. He ran back, but could see nothing. The morning was dark, frosty, and still, and a mist rested on the waters. Odell and one William Fields went down to Lane's dock, but could discover nothing unusual.

About two hours a terward, when the people of the Valley had arisen for the work of the day, William Benson and George Williams went down to Hankine's dock, and the pathey found Julia Dingee's lat, her collar, and her bow with a breastpan in it, all incely covered with her people ket handkerchef.

a breaston in it, all nicely covered with her perket handkerchief.

Jut on the lake, about the middle, and nearly opposite Gibert Durr w's store, floated denson's boat, with something dark-looking lying on the seat. The boat was recovered, nearly one-third full of water, and the articles were found to be a woman's waterfail and some hairpins. All the articles were identiced as belonging to Julia Dingee. The people were aroused to a high pitch of excitement by the discovery, and nearly every one looked toward Charles S. Benjamin as the one who could explain the mystery. Old 3id Smith, accompanied by two good men and true, armed with guns, proceeded to Benjamin shouse. Leniamin saw them coming, but did not seem pleased to see them. Sid Smith, who is a hunter of over thrty years, standing, said: "If you are guilty if accossory to this matter, Benjamin, you had better make tracks." Henjamin protested his innocence of any knowledge of the girl's whereabouts, and said that he left her at her father's gate at 90 clock on Sunlay evening. I sid was not leassured, and the citizens determined to place tenjamin under surveillance. A man named Justus Sprague was instructed to watch him unit a warrant could be procured.

watch him until a warrant could be procured.

BENJAMIN ARRESTED.

Squire Griffin granted the necessary papers, and Benjamin was arrested by Officer Outhouse. As no body could be found, the warrant was cancelled and Benjamin released. But though no body could be discovered the tracks of a man and wom an were traced to Rankine's dock, and also to Dillingham's dock, from which latter the boat found floating in the lake had been taken. The docks so called, it should be understood, consist merely of a few scantlings nailed transversely on a cauple of logs, and they reach out far enough into the suallow lake for the launching of a boat. The tracks leading to Dillingham's dock looked as though a man had been pushing a woman's foothwrks were on each side of the stake to which the bot was tied, as though she had been haded over it. The woman's tracks exactly fitted Julia Dingee's shoes; but it was impossible to compare the stakes to which the bot was tied, as though a man based over it. The woman's tracks exactly fitted Julia Dingee's shoes; but it

Weeks passed, and nothing was found or heard of the missing girl. Henson's boat which was discovered affost in the lake, was wet all ever as though it had been much agitated in the water. Conflicting rumors were affost. Some said

Julia had fied from the valley and left articles of head-gear on the dook to convey the impression that she had committed suicide. But old Sid Smith persisted that the girl was in the pond; and as old Sid is the oracle of the valley, his opinion was generally accepted. On last Thursday morning young Waison Dingee observed something floating on the water. He procured a spy-glass and concluded that it was either a muskrat or the body of his sister. It proved to be the latter. The body was well preserved, though the face was swollen and discolored. Around the neck was something that appeared to be half of a large blue veil, but there were no signs of violence. A silver piace, a present from Oscar Williams, was found in a pocket, and the following advertisement:

Mystry !-By sending Scents and date of birth, I will send you a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of mystry of love, courtehip and marriage. Address—, illinois.

Diagram OF Julia's Home and Osceolal Lake.

DIAGRAM OF JULIA'S HOME AND OSCEOLA LAKE. Jefferson Valley Road. Dillingham's Rankine's dock.

Justice Curry of Peekskill was notified, and at once impannelled a jury of the square and respectable men of the neighborhood—John R. Simpson, John Head, John Adams, Henry Cros-by, Thomas McKay, Harvey Green, Nathaniel Hyatt, Benjamin Griffin, Isaac Lent, and John A. Lane.

OSCEOLA LAKE.

. Body found.

Lane.

The inquest lasted for three days, and was attended throughout by the Sun reporter. Every one who was supposed to know aught of the case was summoned, and as the county provides for no extra efforts on the part of a coroner in sifting out crime, the citizens gave their aid most willingly. The following is a synopsis of the principal testimony:

Charles S. Benjamin, sworn: I am twenty-one years of age. I knew Julia Dingee. I met her mostly in the Valley-sometimes at our house, she came to Wesley Leveridge's ou Saturday about 100 'clock A. M. She went from there with me to Ludingtonville, town of Kent, Putnam county. We came back to Lake Mabopac, and stopped there a short time. Returned to Wesley Leveridge's, and stayed there until Sanday evening. We started to church at Shrub Oak, but she said after we got started that she duint want to go. We came along toward her home in the Valley. Could not tell exactly what time we resched her home. When I got back to my house it was about 10 o'clock. I left her near the gate at her father's residence. I think it could not have been far from 9 o'clock when I left her at her other's gate. In June's She acid me her people were down on me, and down on her for going with me. This she said in answer to my questioning her as to why she did not want to go to church. I did not see any one in the road. I met her at Flaskill Landing by appointment. I am married but have been sequincted from my wife simost a year. I first got acquainted with deceased at a party.

The last thing she said to me was she would rather be killed than go into the house. I said, "Oh, pshaw, go into the house and tell them you have been to a wedding." She laughed. I wear a number shoot, rather wide, with brass plates on the heels. I have been out on the lake in Rankin's boat with deceased, and was out on the lake in Rankin's boat with deceased, and was out on the lake in Rankin's boat with deceased, instified! I saw

ber they met at Fishkill Landing, and crossed the river to Newburgh. Old Dingee went after his daughter, brought her back home, and severely reprimanded her. Julia, however, would have nothing to do with Williams, and qung to Benjamin. Williams was bashful, and though he called at the Dingee homestead several times a week, he would sit quietly until everybody was ready to go to bed, and then start home himself.

Ferris Benjamin, brother of Charles Benjamin, was to be married on Sunday, the 20th of October, and Julia stole off from her home on Saturday and went to the wedding with Charles. Charles Benjamin was stopping at the house of his mother and stepfather. Mrs. and Mr. Leverlige, on Crum Fond road, about a mile and a ldge, on Crum Fond Fond road, about a mile and a ldge, on Crum Fond Fond Fond Fond

"HELP, COME QUICK."

Gilbert Darrow testified: I knew the deceased in her life-time, and noticed, when I met her in a store three o four days before she was missing, that she was rather lively and taiskaive. On Monday morning I heard the cry of murder twee while I was in my bed. I then got up and raised a window on the west side of the house. I then heard the cry of murder once more. I then cried as loud as I could, "What is the matter?" I heard a wolce again crying, "Help—come quick!" Almost immediately after there was a sound something like a gurgling noise, like some one laughing. I then went

thing. There was no track of mass or woman coning back.

THE MOTHER'S TESTIMONY.

Caroline Dirgce, mother of the deceased, said: Deceased was nearly seventeen years old. I saw her last on Saturday, the 18th day of October, about 10 o'c.ock in the morning. She said she was going to Lake Mainopae with Mis. Isaac Lent. She was very cheerful. I tailed with her early in the spring about going with this Benjamin, and to dher he was not a fit person. Her father said to her, after she came from Fishkill, that if he ever caught them together he would shoot them both. I have never heard her threaten to commit suicide. I don't think any one could have come to our gate Sunday night without my hearing it. Julia said to me, "I never want to go out on that lake again, for every time of the property of the same since I went on the last I shiver." She was a green saide after day discould never step out of the house alone after dayed would never step out of the house after five. I had got up to the horthcast end of the lake, about forty rods from the lake, when I heard the bark of a dog. I heard a voice say, "Help me! help me! Come quick." I then heard a gureling noise, as if some one was strangling in the water. I ran back, out heard nothing more.

Vataon Dingee, recalled, testified to a conversation with Benjamin, in which the latter said that he came to the valley with Julia by the old road on Sanday night, and found that they had been two hours getting there.

Russell Dingee, father of deceased, sworn: I know nothing of this man Benjamin courting my daughter. About a month offere Julia was missed I heard that a c was up to Fishkill Landing with Benjamin, and I went up there, sad she and I came home together. I told her, when she got home, that she knew that he was put to the strength of right her ever going with him. He was married may the result of the strength of t THE TESTIMONY OF JULIA'S FATHER.

BENJAMIN CONTRADICIS THE WITNESSES.

BENJAMIN CONTRADICAS THE WITNESSES.

Charles S. Benjamin was recalled, and contradicted about half the witnesses, as follows:

I did not sit down on the rocks near the house of William Birdsall. Didn't tell Baniel Outhot set i sat there. Never told Watson Dingree I came by the old load. Didn't say I looked at my watch on Crawford bridge. Did not tell Justus Sprague that they wound not find Julia Lingue very easily.

Charles S. Benjamin is a well-built young man, with full face, norld complexion, rather goodlooking, and tidy in his dress for a man of his class. He was the only man in the crowd in attendance on the inquest last Friday evening that had his boots polished. The Sun reporter stood by while Justice Curry questioned Benjamin, and his replies were generally prompt. He denied most positively every knowledze of the cirl's whereabouts after 9 o clock on the night of Sunday, October 21; denied that he had been on the other side of the pond that night, and remembered that it was not two minutes from ten when he reached home, after leaving Julia near her father's house.

Old Mr. Dingee-seemed heartbroken. He has the appearance of one who has broken himself down by over-work, and this fresh load was too much for him to bear.

"There was sometaing queer about that handkerchief," he said to the Sun reporter," which was found over my daughter's hat. There was a deathly smell about it that made me and my wife sick, and a neighbor who called in was affected in the same way. There was something on that handkerchief that made my daughter go to sleep. She never went into that pond herself."

JULIA'S HANDKERCHIEF.

The reporter examined the handkerthief, a pretty cambric article, with a flower worked in

The reporter examined the handkerchief, a pretty cambric article, with a flower worked in the corner. Three weeks having elapsed sime it was found on the dock, there was no noticeable smell about it.

"My daughter," said Mr. Dingee, "was never afraid to come home. I never laid a hand on her, and she knows that she was always welcome and would be treated kindly. I would

have preferred that she should receive attentions from Oscar Williams instead of that man Benjamin, because Williams is a square, decent man, and I don't think the same of Benjamin."

The jury, after being out some three hours, brought in a verdict that Julia came to her death from suffocation.

Opinions are very much divided in the Valley and neighborhood as to how Julia Dingee came by her death.

The foreman of the jury, Mr. John R. Simpson, advocates the theory of suicide. He says he does not believe Beujamin's statement as to his whereabouts on that night, but thinks that the two were together until late in the night or early in the morning, loitering about some unfrequented place in the vicinity. Benjamin left her near the lake. She loved him passionately and could not marry him, and being in despair, went to Rankine's dock to drown herself. While meditating on the subject she took off her hat, bow, collar, and vell, and laid them on the edge of the dock, covering them with her handkerchief. Finding the boat leaked, she went to the mouth of Dillingham's inlet, about one hundred yards distant, and there untied the small boat and got into it. She then pushed off, unpinned her waterfall, and there in the cold, silent morning, in the middle of the lake, jumped into the water. On finding herself drowning she repented, and uttered the cries heard by Messrs. Darrow and Odell.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS THINK. DID SHE COMMIT SUICIDE?

Darrow and Odell.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS THINK.

The majority of the people, however, hold a different opinion, and support it w. h cogent reasons. That the girl did not perish until about 5 o'clock in the morning is certain, and it is absurd to suppose that Benjamin left her at 9 o'clock, and she loitered around in the vicinity of the lake alone until 5 o'clock in the morning. The cold, after so many hours of exposure, would have rendered her too numb to get into a boat and paddle into the stream, and take hairpins from her waterfall. Besides, there is no instance on record of a person drowning accidentally, or repenting of an attempt at suicide, uttering the cry of "Murder." That cry repeated three times would indicate that the utterer was in fear of deadly injury, or was receiving a deadly injury. Then the fact that the boat was all wet and one-third full of water; that the handkerchief covering the hat and other articles was wet, are strange circumstances. Of course, the handkerchief may have been wet with tears, but then the deadly smell which evolved from it would hardly evaporate from saline woe. Benjamin does not appear to have met any one on a very frequented road, though several persons have come forward and said that they were on that road at the time he swears that he was loitering alon", but they did not see him nor Julia Dingee's old man.

THE TRACKS OF A MAN AND WOMAN. WHAT THE NEIGHBORS THINK.

swears that he was loitering alone, but they did not see him nor Julia Dingee's old man.

THE TRACKS OF A MAN AND WOMAN.

Dingee told the Sun reporter that he had discovered a man's and woman's tracks on the other side of the lake, leading to a spring.

The supposition is if a murder was committed, that the murderer, after throwing Julia Dingee out of the boat, paddled at once to the other side of the lake, landed, and struck for home. Of course the Sun reporter does not assert, nor should it be inferred, that Charles S. Benjamin was the murderer.

The boat was found, it is understood, a little above where the body was discovered, and also above Dillingham's dock, where it was originally taken. This is somewhat strange, as, if Julia Dingee was the only person in the boat, the boat, after she jumped or feil out opposite Dillingham's dock, ought to have been drifted by the stream, between 5 and 7 o'clock, as far as the pond lilles in the south outlet.

With regard to motive, Mr. Dingee said to the Sun reporter: "That man Benjamin wanted my daughter to marry him, and she wouldn't. When he was along with her that night I have no doubt he pressed her to marry him, and she refused."

Riding on the Lake.

RIDING ON THE LAKE.

Benjamin and Julia were in the habit of riding out on the lake of nights, and they are known to have been on the lake all of one night. It is hardly probable that, if Julia was on the lake Sunday night, she went out alone. The fact of frost being on her handkerchief at Rankine's dock indicates that the nandkerchief had lain there a large portion of the night.

That she would have remained around the lake all night alone, within a few rods of her father's house, is strange; but it must appear still more strange, when it is remembered that her father was away from home—a fact she should have known, and that there were houses of friends in the vicinity in which she would have found a welcome refuge.

Benjamin should receive the benefit of the statements of his mother and siepfather, who both assert that he was in the house on the night that Julia was missing.

Julia was buried on Friday, and was followed to the grave by many mourners.

SUNDAY IN BOSTON.

Opening of a Vault Containing Sacramental Silver-The Altar Service of Trinty Church, a Present from George III., Saved A Fireman's Body Recovered. Boston, Nov. 17.—The crowded churches to-day were in remarkable contrast to the thin children. The great conflagration was the subject to-day in all the city pulpits. Washington street is now open for travel, and other streets in the burned district will probably be cleared of débris during to-morrow. A

small military guard is still on duty. Thousands of people visited the ruins to-day. The Post Office in Fancuil Hall is so swamped with malls that they are obliged to send a large amount of Office in Faneuii Hall is so swamped with mulls that they are obliged to send a large amount of matter to other offices for distribution. Harvard College has lost so heavily by the fire that it asks for \$50,000 for immediate use, and \$200,000 for rebuilding.

The most interesting locality among the ruins to-day, and one to which hundreds were attracted by the operations there in progress, was the rear of the store of Messra, Shrieve, Crump & Low. Beneath the sidewalk was a brick vault, fifteen feet long, ten feet wide, and ten feet deep, which contained between \$75,000 and \$100,000 worth of silver, including the altar service belonging to Trinity Church, a portion of the sacramental silver of the Brattle Square Church, a service of silver presented to Col. Wim. Aspinwall by the merchants of London, whose names, inscribed thereon, include those of Geo. Peabody, Baring Brothers, and others; a pitcher presented by Danlel Webster to Peter Harvey, and other mementos, besides silverware belonging to the firm. The goods were placed there after the fire was got under on Summer street, the vault being considered the most secure place in the neighborhood. When the building was blown down by the explosion of gas, at least two hundred tons of granite were piled upon the top of the vault. But upon opening the vault, the sacramental silver presented to the Trinity Church by King George 111, the Brattle Square Church pitcher, bearing date of 1704, the Webster pitcher and other silverware were brought forth in good order. In some parts of the vault exposed to the hottest of the fire articles were melted. Later in the afternoon search was continued under the sidewalk, with the hope of finding a service of silver which had been sent down to the workmen on Saturday to be cleaned, but with what success has not transpired.

"The remains of Daniel Cochrane, late second foreman of Hook and Ladder No. 4, were exhaused for the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the cleaned of the ruins on Washin

be cleaned, but with what success has not transpired.

The remains of Daniel Cochrane, late second foreman of Hook and Ladder No. 4, were exhumed from the ruins on Washington street today. They were charred beyond recognition, but identified by a bag with keys attached. He was thirty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. Shortly after finding Cochrane, Captain William Farrie, of the same company, was exhumed, and identified by a gold chain belonging to his wife.

Michael Cuddy has been missing since Saturday night, and was last seen at the falling of the walls on Summer street.

This forenoon William Kelly had his right leg broken by the falling of a wall which he was engaged in removing.

SERVICES IN THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

SERVICES IN THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

Perhans the most novel and interesting service in Boston to-day was one held in the Old South Church, probably the last that will be held there. No words can add to the historic renown of this venerated landmark, which was erected in 1530, and is now for the second time occupied by troops. The audience was composed of several companies of soldiers, which have been quartered there while zuarding the city, a few citizens and half a score of ladies.

The interior of the church presented a strange scene, the floor being strewn with the articles of a soldier's camp. The choir was composed of soldiery and a soldier presided at the organ. The services were conducted by the Rev. Drs. Manning and Murray. The society held their services at the chapei in Freeman place. SERVICES IN THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

Returring Beard.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 16.—William P. Kellogg to-day made application to the United States Circuit Court for an injunction restraining the State Election Returning Board, composed of H. C. Warmoth, J. Wharton, Frank H. Hatch, and Durant Du Ponte, from in any manner performing the duties of Returning Officers of Elections of the State of Louisian Charles and McManagers. Retunring Board. Returning Officers of Elections of the State of Louisians; also, that John McEnery be enjoin d, restrained, and prohibited from in any manner acting or pretending to act as Governor of the State of Louisians, and from making any chaim to the office of Governor of said State, etc.; also, that the New Orleans Repubrican, the official journal of the State of Louisians, be enjoined and retrained from in any manner publishing any official notice, document, or statement relating to any canvass or retainent of votes made, or in any manner emanating from said pretended Board of Retu and Officers of Election. Judge Durrell ordered that d, endants be exted to show cause on the 19th inst. Why the injunction pendense Lite saouli not issue as prayed for, and in the mean time and until further orders, this Court will let the restraining orders prayed for issue against said defendants in form, and to the effect prayed for.

WEB OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

THE MYSTERIOUS POISONING OF THE REV. DR. J. B. SMITH.

Full Particulars of the Great North Care-lina Poisoning Case—A Deadly Seidlitz Powder—A Clergyman's Wife and Daughter Passing through a Terrible Ordeal.

orrespondence of The Sun.
RALEIGH, Nov. 15.—The community of Raleigh, and indeed of almost the entire State of North Carolina, have been greatly exercised for the past four or five weeks over the facts developed in the examination by a Coroner's jury into the causes which led to the death of the Rev. J. Brinton Smith, D. D., a prominent and influential clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and President of the St. Augustine College for the education of freedmen in this city. Dr. Smith came to this city some four years ago, for the purpose of engaging in the educational work to which all his talent and energies have been devoted during that period. He was a native of Delaware, and had preached success-fully in New Jersey before removing to North Carolina. The College, as it is called, has rather the character of a Normal Institute thas of a university proper, and has accomplished much good in the preparation of colored men for the teacher's profession.

A MAN OF ENERGY AND CULTURE.

Dr. Smith was a man of great energy and force of character, and his inflaence was felt not only among the people of his charge, but in the whole community, to the welfare of which he was strongly devoted. The general testimony at the time of his death was that the city of Raleigh and the State of North Carolina had sustained an almost irretrievable loss. Though a North-ern man by birth and education, he was received most cordially into society here, and being pub-lic spirited and enterprising, he interested himself at once in all measures to promote the immigration of a good class of Northern men to this than any other man in the State. In the absence of the Rev. Dr. Mason of Christ Church in this city, he was frequently called upon to of-ficiate in that gentleman's pulpit, and did so to the entire acceptance of the church and people to whom he had endeared himself.

The school, of which he was Principal or President, was almost exclusively his own creation, and to it he was devoting himself with all the energy of his nature. It is located in a charming situation, about a mile from the State Capitol, just beyond the new cemetery, and at the time just beyond the new cemetery, and at the time of the Doctor's death was in a prosperous condition and filled to overflowing with pupils. Near by is the Doctor's residence, an elegant building, completed within the last year under his own direction, and around it an extensive ground, with fruit, orchards, garden, &c., tasteriully laid out by himself. The school buildings and his own house and grounds indicate a man of taste and culture, who had located himself permanently near the work to which he purposed devoting his life. It was to this charming spot, in the midst of comforts and luxury, and almost at the opening of a successful life's career that the destroyer came, and in a moment blighted all his prospects and plans of the future.

THE FATAL DRAUGHT.

On the lat of October Dr. Smith arose at his usual hour, about half past five, and after walking about his farm a little while and giving special directions to the over seer of the estate as to the work of the day, returned for breakfast, remarking before sitting down that he felt a little unwell. He suggested that a seidlitz powder might do him good, and thereupon his daughter, Mrs. Mann, prepared it for him and he took it, remarking as he did so that it was unusually bitter, and inquiring what made it so. His daughter replied that she did not know, that she had mixed it lust as her mother handed it to her. After eating his breakfast the Doctor returned to the farm, and while conversing with his overseer was overtaken with what he described as a peculiar sensation. Thereupon he at once returned to the house. Arriving there, he said to his family that he believed he was dying and thought he had been poisoned. A physician was sent for, but too late. In five minutes the poison had done its work and the Doctor was a corpse. The suddenness of the event and the singularity of his remark that he thought he had been poisoned, made it seem necessary to summon a Coroner's jury and have a post mortem examination. The jury was summoned and the examination begun. THE FATAL DRAUGHT.

A CHAIN WITH A MISSING LINK.

And now there began to be woven around the persons of Mary E. Smith, the wife, and Mrs. Frances S. Mann, the daughter of the dead man, a chain of circumstances which needs but a link or two to fasten upon them the guilt of deliberate murder. The link lacking in this circumstantial chain is a motive and cause. Could it be shown that any sufficient motive existed in the minds of these two women, as for instance that they were to be in some way profited by the dark transaction, or could it be shown that positively unhappy relations existed between these two and the husband and father, the chain would be complete. The admitted facts as they have slowly coiled around the unhappy wife and daughter may be stated in brief, without giving the testimony in detail. The first duty of the Coroner's jury, of course, was to secure the remains of the seldlitz powder left in the gotlet from which the Doctor drank, and the box of powders from which the Doctor drank, and the box of powders from which the city, and it was decided to send the stomach of the deceased to Philadelphia torthe purpose of chemical analysis. The Coroner who took the stomach to Philadelphia carried also the tumbler in which the powders were mixed, the empty paper wrapper which had contained the dose, the tin box containing the otherseidlitz powders from which the dose was taken, the spoon used in administering the medicine, and a glass jar of sugar out of which the powder had been sweetened.

A SUCCESSFUL SEARCH FOR POISON. A CHAIN WITH A MISSING LINK.

of which the powder had been sweetened.

A SUCCESSFUL SEARCH FOR POISON.

Dr. Genth, the chemist to whom these articles were submitted, began his analysis very carefully with the more unimportant articles. The sugar in the jar was first tested. It showed nothing to verify the suspicion of the doctor that he had been poisoned. Then came the tin box of seidlitz powder. They were tested one by one, deliberately and carefully with the consciousness that more than human life hung on the result. Nothing yet of poison. And now the chemist comes closer to his work. He takes up the emoty powder wrappers, including the white and blue papers which had contained the acid powder and the soda. A particle of white powder adhering to the blue paper attracted his attention. It was the beginning of the trail. The minute white particle was subjected to the usual chemical tests. The characters and berhaps the lives of two women trembled in the balance, and as the result appeared the coil of circumstance becan slowly to envelop them. There was in this little speck of white a deadly mineral poison. The tests developed the characteristics of strychnine and the chemist so pronounced it. Then came the spoon used in administering the dose on mixing the powder, and under the analysis this, too, proved to be strychnine. Next came the tumbler from which the powder had been taken, and in which a sediment remained. The trail remained, here was the deadly poison again beyond a doubt. The examination of the stomach was reserved until the last, and here was found the final and conclusive evidence that the doctor when he threw up his hands in the agony of death, and expressed his belief that he had been poisoned, was not giving way to childish fears, but was uttering his del berate conviction as to the cause of his distress.

WHO ADMINISTERED THE POISON.

cause of his distress.

WHO ADMINISTERED THE POISON.

Here were facts that could not be denied, for they came in under the sanction of scientific exaction. Dr. Smith died from the effects of poison. Who administered it? Confessedly his own daughter, Mrs. Frances S. Manin, who received it from the hands of her mother, the wife of the Doctor. There is enough in this to warrant the jury in holding both the women to answer to the charge of murder. But this was not all. It appeared in evidence before this jury that Mrs. Smith was the custodian of the key to a closet from which the glass was taken in which the fatal draught was mixed; that she rarely allowed any one but herself to take the key or have access to the contents of the closet. And now the facts coil still closer fround this unhappy woman, for in this closet there was found a vial containing a quantity of strychnine.

THE WIFE AND DAUGHTER ARRESTED.

So much for the chain of circumstances, and

So much for the chain of circumstances, and certainly the jury was warranted upon these in holding both the women for trial. Added to those are reports current among the negro servants that the doctor was tyrannical and cruci in his family, and had at times personally chastised his own wife. These furnish the missing link of motive, and it seems as if nothing could be more complete. If the women are innocent, they are victims of the most cruci combination of circumscances that ever imperilled human life. If guilty, here is another illustration of the certainty with which deliberate crime defeats itself and insures its own de action. Upon these facts the Coroner's jury, on the lift of Nov.mber-so much time having been coupied in obtaining testimony and procuring analysis of the articles named—returned a verdict that J. Brinton Smith came to his death from the effects of strychnine administered by Frances S. Mann.

and that Mary E. Smith was the custodian of a keyof the closet, in which was found a vial of said poisonous drug.

Under a Coroner's warrant the two ladies were arrested on the following day and committed to jail. This was on Tuesday.

THE CASE IN COURT.

Jail. This was on Tuesday.

THE CASE IN COURT.

Application for a writ of habeas corpus was immediately made by the counsel for the accused, and a hearing upon it was had before Judge Watts of the Superior Court in this city on Saturday. The Mayor's office, in which the hearing took place, was thronged, and intense interest was manifested in the proceedings by all classes. Mrs. Smith came into court leaning on the arm of her late husband's brother, and accompanied by Mrs. Mann and three other daughters of the deceased, all clad in deepest mourning. The counsel for the prisoners said the defence was willing to have all the facts in the case brought to light, and for the purposes of this examination was ready to admit the regularity of the testimeny as to the chemical analysis, the discovery of poison, &c., and that the tumbler containing the poison was handed to the deceased by his daughter, Mrs. Mann, notwithstanding which he was satisfied he would be able to convince the Court of the innocence of the prisoners. The prosecuting attorney said he regarded this as the most important case that had ever been tried in North Carolina, and that a sense of public duty compelled him to demand the fullest investigation, but that he was not now prepared for the trial, and asked a postponement. His request being denied, the prosecuting attorney declined having any responsibility in the case and withdrew from the trial. The hearing was, consequently, in some measure exporte.

The Prisoners' Defence.

The hearing was, consequently, in some measure ex parts.

The counsel for the defence then submitted the report of the testimony before the Coroner's jury and introduced testimony to show, first, the absence of any motive for the crime. The affairs of the deceased were shown to be in an embarrased condition, and it was proven that his wife had voluntarily signed away all her interest in the estate to relieve him from the embarrassment; while as to the charge of cruelty to his wife and family, testified to by nearo servants, abundant evidence to the contrary was furnished by the friends and intimates of the family. It appeared in the course of the testimony that Mrs. Smith herself first suggested a post mortem examination, and the propriety of having the stomach tested by the most competent chemists. She rejected the theory that the poison was administered by others, as she did not believe her husband had such an enemy in the world. She also repudiated the idea of suicide, as she considered it totally incompatible with his views to desire such a death.

as she considered it totally incompatible with his views to desire such a death.

THE WIFE'S THEORY.

Her theory seemed to be that in preparing a dose for some depredating animal, which he sometimes did, a sufficient quantity of the deadly drug might have failen upon the seidlitz powder to have caused death. Capt. Smith, the eldest brother of the deceased, testified to the christian character of Mrs. Smith, and that this was the first time he had ever heard an intimation of unhappiness in his brother's family. He concluded by saying that no member of his family considered it for one moment possible that Mrs. Smith could be guilty of the crime charged upon her. The Rev. Dr. Smith also testified to the excellent character of the accused, and said that her composed bearing under this reverse of fortune could emanate from nothing but pure christian faith. During the proceedings Major Mann, the husband of Irs. Mann, the accused daughter, entered the court room, having been summoned from Vermont, where he is engaged in business. This being his first meeting with his wife since the charge was brought: the scene was one of melancholy interest, and excited the sympathy of all the spectators, among whom there was scarcely a dry eye.

THE PHISORERS DISCHARGED.

all the spectators, among whom there was scarcely a dry eye.

THE PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

At the conclusion of the testimony Judge Watts gave the following decision:

It is the julgment of the Court that there is not the slightest evidence, either positive or presumptive, to implicate Frances L. Mann producing or in procuring the de thor her father, Dr. J. Brinton Smith. It is the further opinion or this Court that there is no evidence to satisfy the Court that Mary E. Smith either prepared the property of the Judge of the Court fragrads as merely inferential, it was the duty of the Court gards as merely inferential, it was the duty of the Court gards as merely inferential, it was the duty of the Court gards as merely inferential, it was the duty of the Coroner and officers of the law to give the matter a thorough investigation. It is, therefore, the judgment of the Court that the prisoners be discharged.

The announcement was received with the most decided demonstrations of approval, and the prisoners, who had borne themselves through the whole proceeding with great calmness and dignity, for the first time gave vent to their feelings in floods of tears. They were immediately surrounded by their friends, who overwhelmed them with congratulations.

A GENERAL BELIEF IN THEIR INNOCENCE.

them with congratulations.

A GENERAL BELLEF IN THEIR INNOCENCE.
The belief in their innocence, notwithstanding the terrible cordon of circumstances that surrounds them, is almost universal in the city. The result is not conclusive. Of course the effect of the decision is only to discharge them from cuatody. Doubtlees the prosecuting attorney will present the case before the Grand Jury at the next term of the Superior Court, which will be in March, and ask for a bill of indictment, as it can hardly be denied that there is sufficient ground for holding them for trial. There will probably be a regular and formal trial at that time, though it is hardly possible. They can probably be a regular and formal trial at that time, though it is hardly possible. They can neither of them be convicted unless meantime some new evidence should be discovered. The theory of Mrs. Smith, that the Doctor was the victim of his own carelessness, receives pretty general credence here. He seems to have been a pe-uliar man in some respects, and one of his pe-culiarities was his aversion to trespassers on his grounds, whether brute or human. Almost the first thing he did after taking possession of the property he occupied for the school and residence and private grounds was to post notices warning off all trespassers; and he was especially sensitive to the incursions of animals, such as dogs, hogs, &c., upon his premises. It was to kill these that ne procured the strychnine which CAUSED HIS OWN DEATH,

as dogs, hogs, &c., upon his premises. It was to kill these that ne procured the strychnine which CAUSED HIS OWN DEATH, and it is said that the day before he died he poisoned a hog found trespassing on his land. He was of an irascible temper, and said to be somewhat sharp in his business transactions, but a man of great force of character, and to his friends genial and companionable. He first came here with Sherman's army, in which he was a chaplain, but did not take up his residence here until two or three-years after the close of the war. His wife is an intelligent, modest-appearing lady of about fifty, and his daughters, including Mrs. Mann, are bright-looking and rather handsome young women. The school, of which the Doctor was the principal, is continued under the charge of a brother of the Rev. Dr. Smedes, and will probably be kept up, though it must sensibly feel the lose of the energy and force of its founder and first patron. There is no probability of the conviction of either of the ladies of the crime with which they are charged, should they be tried again; nor is it likely that the mystery of the poisoning will ever be satisfactorily cleared up, except on the theory of Mrs. Smith, that he died a victim of his own carelessness.

The President's Message-A More Liberal Tone Toward the South. WASHINGTON. Nov. 17.—The President has re-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The President has recently been arranging the points for his message, but has not yet commenced writing it. Some of the contents of the decament can be inferred only from his recent private utterances, and it is safe to say that it will be more libers! in its touc, especially toward the Routh, than his former messages, the recent vote in that section being indicative of a better fee ing than herotofore toward the General Government, while the press is more moderate in its utterances, not taking into account the popular majority of the entire country.

The recent pardon of Appleton Cakamith is regarded by Southern gentlemen as showing a more friendly policy and foreshadowing the Executive action relative to some of the Kucking pracurs now serving out their sentences in the Albany Ponitentary.

Brained by her Maniac Brether, Correspondence of The Sun. Three Rivers, Canada, Nov. 15.—A fearful

tragedy was enacted here this afternoon, the facts of which, as far as they can be ascertained, are as follows: Charles Hart lived with his mother, sister, and brother, and for some time had been insane, but was not thought degreeous. A few days ago he returned from an asylum for the i sane, his friends supposing that he had entirely revered.

This afternoon he entered a room wherein his sister, Mr. Perry, was reclining on a sofa, and with an size struck her on the head, plitting open her skull, killing her instantly, Mrs. Hart, the mother, heard the holise and ran for massistance, not knowing what had happened. On her return with several neighbors she found her daughter dead and her insane son standing over the remains, with the bloody axe still in his hand.

Mrs. Perry was well known in New York and Brook, with the bloody axe still in his hand.

Mrs. Perry was well known in New York and Brook, but yu, having mingled in the best society there. She was a talented woman. She leaves a young and beautiful daughter.

Paris, Nov. 17.—In all the cathedrals of France to-day special prayers were offered for the National As to-day special prayers were offered for the National Assembly and the blessing of God invoked on its proceedings. Government officials attended the services, escorted by details of troops as guard of honor. The congregations at all the churches in this city were very large. The several parties into which the Assembly divided held meetings here lest night to sum up the events of the past week and decile upon their future policy. The Monarchists confe shat they have been defeated, and will secure an honorable retreat by giving their support to the Conservative Republicans. All the conservative elements have be numbed in favor of a motion which will be introduced this week by Deouty Changaraier, condemning M. Gambetta's speech at Tours.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 17.—The Grand Jury bave indicted forty-four citizens of Cass county, Mo., for being implicated in the Guan City tragedy last April. for being implicated in the Guan City tragedy last April, In this affair a Judge of Cass county, County Attorner Hines, and a man named Dietro, were taken from a train of cars by a mob and shot, for alleged connection with the fraudulent issue of Cass county bonds. Thirty-six of the indicted men answered the Sheriff's summons and appeared at court in Harrisonville yesterday, where they were arraigned.

They plead not guilty and were reseased on bail to appear for trial on the fourth Monday in February next. Of the other eight men, there were alek, and the remainder out of the State, but all will soon report themselves to the proper authorities.

A FOURTEENTH WARD HORROR.

Woman Burned to Donth-A Husband and Wife's Sunday Afternoon Spree in their Mett Street Cellar Home. John Kelly peddles ballads and shoe aces. He lives in a cellar in the rear of a tenement at 134 Mott street. The rear building is reached through a narrow alley under the front building. Kelly had a wife, Kate, and the two

lived in one small room, dirty, uncarpeted, and on the floor was what they slept on, and a chest was the principal article of household goods. Husband and wife frequently got drunk. Yesterday afternoon they had a coke fire on the hearth. Mrs. Kelly drew the chest up in front of the fire, and sat down on it, facing the blazing coke. Her husband lay on the mattress in the corner. One of the numerous occupants of the surrounding buildings was in the courtyard about 2 P. M. Glancing through the window that gives light to the Kelly's room she said a bright blare. Hurrying in she saw Mrs. Kel-

courtyard about 2 P. M. Glencing through the window that gives light to the Kelly's room she said a bright blare. Hurrying in she saw Mrs. Kelly lying, on the floor her head and shoulders in the coke fire, and blazing furiously from the fatty flesh. Selzing the burning woman by the heels she dragged her from the fireplace. A neighbor poured a pailful of water on the burning woman, but she was dead. A Sun reporter who visited the place last night found the entrance to the alley surrounded by cober-faced men. Officer Gallagher of the Mulberry street station accompanied the reporter through the alley, which was pitchy dark, so that no object whatever was visible. Many of those who had been standing on the street followed, and joined a good-sized crowd who were already in the court-yard.

"It's a horr'ble sight," said the officer, as he led the way down a short, crooked flight of steps, running from the yard under the steps reaching to the second story and into the cellar where the dead woman lay. The room was thronged except in the centre, where lay a black object. The light from a single candle, standing on the shelf, revealed a woman's form on the floor. Everybody in the room was decorously quiet. In the corner lay Kelly, still drunk. Some one took the candle from the shelf and held it down close to the dead woman. The head and neck were as black as charcoal, except in two little places where teeth and the tips of nearly calcined bones showed through. The right arm was stretched out from the body. The left lay by her side. The head, neck, and shoulders were burned to acrisp. Evidently she had fallen square in the centre of the fire.

"Here's the woman that pulled her out," said a young man, pointing to a pleasant young woman. Alice Murphy, who entered the room. "She made no noise," Alice began, "I saw the bright blaze —."
"Oh, they're murdered my wife, they're murdered my wife, the dead woman's head while he placed his lips to the black, shriveled lips of the cornes. The officer thrust him back upon the matters,

Capt, McElwain and Justice Ledwith Cooperating Against the West Side Gang.

Last night more than twenty boys slept in the Thirty-seventh etreet police station. They are of a gang that infests the neighborhood bounded by Thirty-sixth and Fortieth streets, and Ninth and Tenth avesixth and Fortieth streets, and Ninth and Tenth avenues. They are a terror to pedestrians and shopkeepers, and are able by seconts and picket lines to keep well out of the way of a uniformed policeman. Last week Capt. McElwain resolved to do away attn the nuisance and with a squad of officers in civilians dress himself conducted the campaign against them. Already a change is noticeable in the appearance of the neighbor, by Justice Legwith, assert of the boys were committed by Justice Legwith, assert of the boys were committed by Justice Legwith, assert of the boys were committed by Justice Legwith, assert of the boys were committed by Justice Legwith, assert of the boys after committee the evidence would warrant. No supposed previous good character will save the culprit from an experience in the Jefferson Market prison. The remaining members of the gang will all be served in the same way, unless they take warning and give no further cause for complaint.

To Much Ch'e c'orm.

Mrs. Anna Wittman, a Ger nan woman living, in Marshall street, Newark, met with an accident on Saturday morning, by which her shoulder was dislocated. Dr. Fr d. Ill was called in to set the joint, and we the operation was a painful one, and the woman very nervous, he thought it advisable to administer chloroform. This was done in the usual way and a smaller quantity than ordinarily was used. The operation was performed and at its conclusion the woman was found to be in comatore state. Her breat ing was of a peculiar character it adj from dimpossibleto arouse her. Kery effort was made but she dio not return to consciousness and died about 40 clock. Dr. Dodd, the county plysician, was tottied, but has not up to last evening or ered any inquest. It is doubtful if an inquest will be thought necessary, as the 'amily does not desire to have any unnecessary publicity attached to the matter, and all necessary precautions were taken in the use of the narcotic. Mrs. Witman met with an accident some weeks ago by which the same shoulder was dislocated, and it is said that chloroform was then used.

Margaret Harrington of 549 Water street was in Water street, near Roosevelt, on Saturday was in Water street, near Rooseveit, on Saturday night, soliciting snoscriptions for charitable purposes, and Mary Jane Gray of \$25 Water street told Markaret that if she would go with ter she would get several subscriptions. Thereat Margaret followed her: p a flight of stairs, then down into a winding alley, where Mary robbed her of \$8, all the money she had. Mary told her if she made any outcries she would gut her liver out with a knife she had their hand. As the thief started off hir victim ran after her. Co-nalius Foley of 22 Cherry street intercepted her, enabling the thief to escape. Officer Cromby happening to be near arrested both, and the were locked up.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—There is trouble at Vittoria, capital of the province of Alava, between the Government authorities and the artillery troops stationed there, caused by the opposition of the latter to the appointment of Gen. Hid ive as Captain-General of the province. In consequence of the recent demonstration of roving Carlist bands in the northern provinces, the griscon of Santander has been increased, and a force of carbineers has been concentrated at Lozeno. A despatch from Vittoria to-night reports that Capt.-Gen Hiddago has resigned and the conflict between the authorities and artillery troops has ended.

An Old Car Driver Dead at his Post.

George Paddock, a car driver, who had faced the storms of a quarter of a ceatury, fell dead on the platform of his car. No. 28, or the Lexington avenue line, at Arm street and Park row, on Saturday evenin.. He held the relus in one hind and the car hook in the other. The commotor sas 't'e horses d shing for ward, and stepping to the front platform saw his driver lying dead. Paddock was 48 years of age. He leaves a wife and family.

Radicals Chenting the Hackmen.

MATERAWAN, N. Y., Nov. 16.—A few days before the recent election several of the chief municipal officers of Poughkeepsie City came down to Fishkill Landing and hired three hacks, which were ordered to be driven to Glenham, where a idadeal jubiles was held. After keeping the hacks in their employ six hours they were discharged, without the owners thereof receiving any pay for their use. Since then the horses have died of the prevailing disease, and the city officials have been sued to services rendered.

Murder of a Constable. SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 17.—Thomas McNamara. SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 17.—Thomas McNamara, a constable of Lackawanna township, was found dead on the public highway near the hotel at Tyroville, on the outsiders of this city yesterday morning. There is no dougles to his haying been marked. His head and face are smashed tarrfully, and his hands cut in several places. He evidently received the cuts in trying to warf off the kinfe of the murderer. The affair is live ved in mystery.

Murdering His Employer's Wife and Child-Dermandaria.

PETERSBORO, Ont., Nov. 16.— A horrible murder has been committed in the township of Dummer, near the head of Siony Lake. One Briton, employed by a farm r named Payne, murdered the wife and child of the latter. The wo man's head was certified and child of the latter. The wo man's head was certified and the child was found with its threat cut from cart o car. The murderer was arrested, and narrowly escaped lynching.

Greeley's Anjority in Louisiana, 6,707.

New ORLEANS, Nov. II.—The total vote of the parish of Orieans for Freadent gives Grant 12,26, Greeley, 22,686. Greeley's net majority in the State, as far as heard from, is 6,707, including returns, mostly of fical, from all but two parishes. Beauregard is elected Administrator of Improvements.

The third lecture of Father Burke's course in reply to Mr. Froude will be delivered at the Academy of Music to-morrow specing.

WARD BEECHER ON LABOR

CURIOUS ALLUSIONS IN AN INTER ESTING SERMON.

Popular Errors in the Education of Americas

Youth—The Great Paster of Plymouth not a Power in Washington. Every available seat in Plymouth Church was occupied yesterday morning, and the standing room was all taken. Promptly at half past 10 o'clock Mr. Beecher stepped on the platform. The choir sang a beautiful anthem, and the pastor offered a fervent prayer. The prelimi

mr. Beecher's subject was "Ideals." He dedefined his theme and showed wherein it differed from faith. From the ideal of the musician sculptor, Parary personage, philosopher, and others Mr. Beecher came to speak of the ideal Christian. He told his hearers how best to make their ideal what it should be. He exhorted all to rise above their present condition and press forward in the true Christian course.

and press forward in the true Christian course.

THE CRUSH IN THE EVENING.

Last night Plymouth Church was densely crowded. A force of police was stationed at the door to restrain the eager assemblage from overriding the ushers. They were kept constantly busy. Inside the church, before the hour for services, there was a buzz as in a theatre before the curtain rises. At 7:25 the choisentered, and five minutes later the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher mounted the rostrum and threw off his heavy military cloak.

The choir sang, "The Lord is my Shepherd. I shall not want." This was followed by a chapter from the Scriptures. Then the 1,272d hymn was sung, all standing, except Mr. Beecher, whose clear voice rang out, singing—

"On Jordan's rugged banks I stand.

After a prayer the 906th hymn was sung:

After a prayer the 906th hymn was sung: O Zion, when I think on Thee. STEALING BY MEN WHO DO NOT STEAL. Then Mr. Beecher took his text from Ephech

ans iv, 28.

Let him that stole, steal no more; but rather let He abor, working with his hands the thing which is godd, that he may have to give to him that needeth."

That is the pattern of a reformed life, said Mr. Beecher. Some people gain their living without earning it. It causes suspicions of sleight of hand. "Let him that stole steal no more." It is necessary to have been a thief to steal, but there is a great deal of stealing not done by thieves, and I advise all those who obtain their livelihood in an improper way to earn it in sproper way hereafter.

"BY THE SWEAT OF THY BROW."

Proper way hereafter.

"BY THE SWEAT OF THY BROW."

Every man should earn his own living. I de not say it is a misfortune to be born rich, but I do say that of one hundred men born without it, the chances to find virtue and happines are better in the last hundred. He who is born in life to rise early, to work, to earn his living, is the happy man, A man who works is healthier and happies than he who does not, and he is, moreover, debarred from those temptations which spring from the possession of wealth, and those pitals which have ruined so many young men. It is not only necessary to earn our own livelihood, but we must rise with the sun in summer and before it in winter, and work with our hands. There is no degradation in labor. It exalts the man. It was not disesteemed in earlier days, Only in Greece and Rome it was despised because the Greeks and Romans owned slaves. That nation to which we owe so much and from which we have learned so much—the Jewish nation—always honored labor. The Jews taught their children some little craft, and they were not drudges. A drudge is a man who labors with his hand and has no mind to control him, no conscience behind it, no manhood.

MR. BEECHER AS AN ACTOR. "BY THE SWEAT OF THY BROW."

MR. BEECHER AS AN ACTOR.

If I were a cabinet maker, do you suppose could construct a cradle without singing a lullaby all the time? [Laughter.] Could I saw, plane, and rub; saw, plane, and rub imitating the movements of these tools), and not put my heart in the work? If I did I would be a drudge. The builder is a drudge who, every time he drives a nail, wonders where he can get a poorer and cheaper one.

Men tell us that a man's character may be told by his writing. I can tell you the character of a builder and architect of a cold, big house. That man would be heartless and bloodless. But go into a nice, warm, cozy house, and you would find out that the man who built it was a social, good man, with a heart and brains too.

A LIE. MR. BEECHER AS AN ACTOR.

ing members of the gang will all be served in the same way, unless they take warning and give no further cause for compliant.

A U. S. Marshal Making a Grant Majority in the Alubama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 17.—Messrs. Morgan, Kimbro, and McNeill, Conservatives, who have certificates of election as members of the Legislature, were arrested by a United States Deputy Marshal to-day, between Selma and Uniontown. They stopped at Selma, and it is reported that the Marshal is to take them to

may be so, and it may not be so. When the universal man says so, it's a lie.

That has been the grand blunder of the Communists and Internationals. They wanted all men equals with unequal means. The meal productive part of man is the animal part. A man shears a sheep, and there are five hundred men in the same township who can do the same thing. There the wool is sent to the manufactory, but there will not be five hundred mea who can weave the fine cloth. The result is that the man who shears gets one dollars day, while the weaver gets three or four dollars a day. This is the result of brains and education.

TRUE RESPECTABILITY.

This is the result of brains and education.

TRUE RESPECTABILITY.

In Ohio, when I lived there, I knew eminently educated German gentlemen earning a dollar a day breaking stones on a macadamized road, Measured by avocation they were low; but they were thinkers, ranking higher—they were honorable.

A man who has been a hard worker all his life says to himself: "I have a smart boy. I'll give him chances I never had. I'll give him a good education. Yes, I'll make a lawyer out of him." [Immoderate laughter.] In the month of June there will be 500,000 blossoms on every apple tree. There will be about 300 apples, and the remainder will drop to the ground. It is the same in all professions. Out of 500,000 candidates there will only be 300 professional men.

. THE CURSE OF WEALTH.

THE CURSE OF WEALTH.

The great trouble is that men are more anxious to be rich than to be happy. I never knew a minister who warned his people about being extravagant, who refused to receive a good salary. I never derived wealth, never exhorted you about being economical, for I would just as lief walk into my yard and say to my cows, "Oh. Alderneys, be careful of you milk!" [Laughter.]

A man may be rich and yet be a fool. Of one hundred who have wealth, but one knows how to use it. The insene notion that if a man only had wealth he wouldn't want anything else, has been the ruin of many young men. Sudder wealth and immense wealth are the dream of many men in cities who have left their farms and workshops to come here. I venture to say that there are 5,000 young men here between 20 and 30 years of age who have nothing to do.

to do. NEW YORK IS FULL OF THEM.

NEW YORK IS FULL OF THEM.

I do not wish to be disrespectful, but ask one of them if he can do a day's work. He wik answer No. Are you good on shipboard? No. I've never been to sea. Can you make a chair? No. Are you a blacksmith? No. Are you a carpenter? No. Is there anything on God's earth that you can do? No. not a thing [Laughter.] Now think, what can you do? Well. I'm a good bookkeeper. [Laughter.] They can do nothing and can get nothing to do. Not alone is this the case in New York but in all the large cities of the Union.

WHAT THEY LAUGHED AT.

do nothing and can get nothing to do. Not alone is this the case in Now York but in all the large cities of the Union.

WHAT THEY LAUGHED AT.

Thousands of young men would starve to death on a hundred acres of land because they couldn't raise corn. They would be houseless and hemeless in a lumber yard—barefooted with all the leather in the Swamp at their command. They have abandoned work and want something nice and easy. I think that the respectable German in his six by nine attic, pegging away at his last, is much more respectable than the young man who left his father's farm before he learned to work. You ought to go to my house and set the number of applications that are made to nead to work. You ought to go to my house and set the number of applications that are made to nead to the comman that the state of the number of applications that are made to nead to work. You ought to go to my house and set the number of applications that are made to nead the nead to t